

There are no specimens of this species from Scotland in the collections of the National Museums of Scotland (NMS). However, the following records from England from NMS specimens may be of interest. These are two males and two females bred in June 1939 from berries of a "crateigi", presumably referring to a *Crataegus* sp., from Norwood in south-east London by S. Wakely (collection of R. C. Faris). There are also specimens from Bromley in Kent and Anglesey.

White (*loc. cit.*) states that "larvae of British *A. purmunda* usually feed in the fruits of hawthorn (*Crataegus* spp.), but this fly has also been reared from a number of garden shrubs of the families Rosaceae and Berberidaceae". *Crataegus monogyna* Jacq. is abundant in hedgerows along the Braid Burn.

I am grateful to Keith Bland for access to the collections and the Scottish Insects Record Index at the NMS.—DAVID HORSFIELD, 131 Comiston Road, Edinburgh EH10 6AQ.

***Bruchus rufipes* Herbst (Col.: Bruchidae): a warning to users of "Joy"**

Since N. H. Joy's *Practical Handbook of British Beetles* (1932) may still be widely used for determinations, a cautionary word is in order concerning the above species with which Joy seems not to have been familiar, despite its being rather common (possibly less so in his day?). His colour-description of *B. rufipes* verges on the fantastic: "Reddish, normally completely covered with a pattern of white and yellow pubescence". In fact *B. rufipes* is black with the scattered patches of elytral pubescence all white, just as in *B. atomarius* (L.). A very thorough and detailed account of, and key to, the British Bruchidae will be found in *The Coleopterist* 9(3): 133-147, by Dr M. L. Cox.—A. A. ALLEN, 49 Montcalm Road, Charlton, London SE7 8QG.

***Cydia amplana* (Hubner) (Lep.: Tortricidae) in Hampshire**

A female *Cydia amplana* came to mercury vaour light at my garden on the night of 19-20 August 1997. This is a species of moth new to Hampshire, and I thank Dr J. R. Langmaid for confirming the identification.

The species is not figured in *British Tortricoid Moths*, nor in any British literature that I know of. It may, therefore, be worth mentioning that this is a medium-large tortricoid, just a little smaller than *Epinotia solandriana* (L.), and of a similar background colour to the common form of that species. It also has a white costal blotch, but this is not quite the sub-quadrate blotch of *solandriana*, and along its outer edge it has noticeable black shading. The male genitalia are figured in Chambon (1999. *Atlas des genitalia males des Lépidoptères Tortricidae*. Institut National de la Recherche Agronomique, Paris: drawing number 2400).—RICHARD DICKSON, 39 Serpentine Road, Fareham, Hampshire PO16 7ED.